



Kosciusko, July 1, 1843.

LETTER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH OUTRAGE IN, AND CAPTURE OF, THAT GROUP.

Chahu, Sandwich Island,  
March 6, 1843,

DEAR SIR—The English flag now floats on this Island; provisional cession of the whole Hawaiian Group having been compelled to her Britannic Majesty. The plea upon which this has been brought about is as frivolous as it is unjust, and so far from supporting the aggression, brands them with all the characteristics of a piracy, as there is not a single legitimate claim for the cession and occupation under the English flag.

As these Islands are of great importance to the United States, now and prospectively, I have no doubt you will be glad of an authentic history of the disgraceful affair, which I will endeavor to give you as concisely as possible.

Lord George Paulet, Captain H. B. M. ship Barysfort, having caused the King to be sent from Mani, demanded a private interview with his Majesty, choosing his own interpreter, for the purpose of presenting certain demands for redress on the part of British subjects. As the King, by acceding to this requirement, would have been completely cut off from his advisers, and as it was believed that it was the intention of his Lordship to betray him into some ill-judged act or admission, the private interview, thus restricted, was declined, but readiness was expressed to receive any written communication, or in case of business was of nature so peculiarly private as not to be trusted to the usual methods of discussion and unjust, a confidential agent was named, with whom his Lordship might communicate. This proposal was declined by his Lordship with great discourtesy; the character of the King's advisers aspersed, and certain peremptory demands presented, with a threat of attacking the town in case of non-compliance, within twenty-four hours.—These demands, to which the King was thus required to yield without a hearing, were arbitrary in the extreme and subversive of the established law.

In the meantime the frigate Carysfort cleared for action. Information of intended hostilities at 4 P. M., was sent to Capt. Long, of the U. S. ship Boston, at 12 the preceding midnight, and to the American and French Counsuls, at 10 A. M., of the day of the expected attack, thus giving the foreign residents nearly six hours of day-light to seek protection for their persons, and to remove their property. Had this state of things eventuate in hostilities, the shortness of the time allowed to the Government for deliberation on demands (now for the first time presented) and to foreign residents to seek an asylum, would have been the subject of just indignant protests by the respective parties.

As the King had no means of effectual resistance, and was moreover unwilling to provoke hostilities, he yielded to all his Lordship's requisitions within the time prescribed, under protest of embracing the earliest opportunity of representing the case to her Britannic Majesty.

Under the demands thus complied with, the King was forced to acknowledge Alex. Simpson as acting Consul of H. B. M., whom he had previously refused to recognise for legitimate reasons, sustained by evidence the most complete and explicit, drawn out in detail for the consideration of his Lordship, who in his solicitude to support justice, closed every avenue to negotiation, sprung his broadside to the town, and refused to listen to any thing.

Mr. Charlton former Consul to H. B. M., after committing a series of highly disreputable acts, and involving himself to a large amount, suddenly decamped from the Islands, without giving any notice of his intention previous to going, engaging passage in the name of another person, and in the hurry of his departure, forgetting to pay his creditors. After his departure Mr. Simpson producing authority from Mr. Charlton, delegating to him his Consular functions. Mr. S. was obnoxious to this Government for his declared hostility. He had openly insulted the Governor of Oahu, had publicly threatened to involve the Government in difficulties, and even to procure the hoisting of the English Flag. He had also refused to abide by the decision of juries, and acknowledge the existing laws. His recognition was also protes-

ted against by two agents of the Hudson Bay Company, who represent the chief commercial interest of Great Britain in these Islands. That the King paused for advice from H. B. M., Government, before he recognized the unconfirmed appointment, to a responsible office, of a person so obnoxious to all parties, including his own countrymen, over whose interests he was called upon to preside, is a strong testimony to his honesty and good sense.

The King was also compelled by an arbitrary act of power to remove an attachment which had been levied upon the landed property of Mr. Charlton, in the course of law, of a debt acknowledged by Mr. C., and decided upon by a jury, which Mr. C., had quite forgotten to provide for when he ceased to be found in this community. He was also compelled to set aside the formal decisions of juries; impanneled according to law, and to promise new trials.

Compliance having been procured with the execution already named, others were devised by H. B. M. Acting Consul, (now acknowledged) more unjust and arbitrary, but fully sustaining the reputation and talents of Mr. Simpson. Exorbitant indemnities were claimed without any damages being proved, only pretended on the most frivolous pretexts. Demands were made for the immediate payment of damages in cases still pending before the courts, and under the previous protest to H. B. Majesty. I will instance one case as a specimen. Mr. Skrimmer, agent for Mr. Charlton, as he pretended, put in a claim for damages, in consequence of the alleged reservation of \$10,000, made for the purpose of bidding in Mr. Charlton's property, when it should be sold at auction under the attachment, in order that it might not be sacrificed.—For this act of generous fidelity to the interest of his employer, Mr. Skrimmer, with equal generosity "waving heavy damages," proposed to content himself with \$3,000, or interest at 66 per centum, and with unbounded liberality agreed to wait ten days for the payment of the cash. This demand and others like it, were supported by his Lordship with threats of immediate force. When Mr. Skrimmer was asked to show his authority as agent, the request was considered as quite important. Demands for proofs of the damages were also disregarded, as quibbles altogether vexatious and inapplicable to the case. When it was asked what peculiar foresight had endowed Mr. Simpson with the right to assume that the property would be sacrificed at auction, or how their could be any just demand for the immediate payment of damages, grounded on a case which had already been referred to H. B. Majesty for decision, his Lordship flew into a passion, and with considerable animation, threatened to hoist the British flag forthwith.

One circumstance which more fully sets forth his own consciousness of injustice in urging these measures, remains to be mentioned. His Lordship positively refused to discuss the subject in writing, insisting on canvassing it only verbally, in private interview with the King; and besides withholding proof, even copies of the claims preferred where denied, and reference to the records of the Court prevented. The King was to choose between immediate admission and payment, or immediate hostilities.

One demand followed another, until it became apparent that the true object was to find some pretence for taking possession of the Island, on the refusal or inability of the government to comply with the exactions. The spirit of the King was at last broken, and declaring that he had no means of meeting the payment of such heavy indemnities, and that he would not violate the laws and constitution of the country by complying with other demands, he accepted the only peaceful alternative left, to throw himself on the generosity of the British nation, and cede the Islands provisionally, and abide the decision of her Britannic Majesty. In the proclamation which he read to his people, with his eyes streaming with tears, he declares his situation: "I make known to you that I am in perplexity, by reason of difficulty in to which I have been brought without a reason. Therefore, I have given away the life of the land."

If his Lordship was sent here to take possession of these Islands, and had with manliness and promptness carried his design into execution by force, he would still have committed an act of unjustifiable rapacity and robbery. There is no British interest in the Islands which requires a step of the kind. On the contrary, the Hudson Bay Company are decidedly averse to occupation under the English flag, and Sir George Simpson, Governor of that company, has accepted the office of Envoy from the Sandwich Islands to the Court of St. James, for the express purpose of securing the independence of the Islands. But Lord

Paulet, after closing every avenue to correct information, has put himself under the sole direction of the acting Consul, who has long born the reputation of being a talented and desperate designer against the Government. The adroitness of his Lordship and his advisers has only served to throw additional odium upon the usurpation they have effected. They have committed the common fault of unprincipled cunning, of finessing too much; for they have involved themselves in the support of fraudulent claims by threats of open violence, and have thus converted what, under the best of circumstances, would have been an actual robbery into a piece of contemptible swindling.

The interest of the United States will suffer chiefly from the occupation by the English of these Islands. Two hundred vessels, under the American flag, arrive here annually. There is now upon the Islands a large amount of American property. In case the canal uniting the two oceans is completed, the future importance of the Islands will be immense. The Americans have civilized and planned the commercial interest of the group. It remains to be seen whether the United States Government will acquiesce in a usurpation so so destructive to the fruits of American industry.

[Olive Branch.]

For the Boston Daily Advertiser.

#### AMERICAN COTTON FABRICKS.

Mr Hale: I send for publication in your paper an extract from the speech of Robert Greg, Esq., which appeared in the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian of 18th December, 1841. Mr Greg presided at the great meeting of cotton Manufacturers and others interested, held at Manchester on the 10th of the same month, and is himself one of the largest cotton spinners in the world. Improbable of accomplishment as the prediction in the following extract seemed at the time it was spoken, it has already been fulfilled. Last week I noticed that a vessel cleared at this port for London with four hundred bales of drillings on board, which are believed to be the first American cotton fabrics sent to Great Britain.

All the statements made by Mr. Greg are believed to be correct. The self-acting mule to which he refers has been introduced, and will doubtless be adopted throughout the country, particularly in the manufacture of the goods, since December 1841, there have been great reductions in the cost of manufacturing and I have no doubt they will be still greater. Further improvements will be made in the preparation, as well as in the spinning and weaving of cotton, which will materially reduce the costs of production. The hard times through which we have passed and are passing have taxed the wits of our ingenious mechanics, and what has appeared to us a great misfortune may in the end prove of high advantage, by opening foreign markets for our products, which could not be the case while we were in a state of apparently the highest prosperity.

"There are in the United States 900 cotton mills; a capital of £10,000,000 sterling (\$50,000,000) is invested in the cotton manufacture; they have nearly 40,000 looms, and produce 250,000,000 yards in a year. And I can state also, on the very best authority, that the Lowell mill, which consume 60,000 bales (out of 300,000, the total consumption) produce a greater quantity of yarn and cloth, by each spindle and each loom, in a given time, than is produced by any other mill in the world. They turn off fifty yards a day in all their looms at Lowell, and we all know that no English mills produce any thing like that quantity.—To be sure, they work rather longer hours than we do her. They work at Lowell 73½ hours a week, in other mills in America about 35½ hours. I got a return only last week from a friend of mine, who has been at Lowell, of the work performed in the last new mills which have been built there.

"We are familiar with the coarse drills that we all used to make immense quantities of at one time to supply pantaloons for the India and China markets, and now they are used all over America, and which, not very many years ago, the house in which I am concerned used to make and ship to a great extent. The new mills at Lowell produce those at 3½d. per pound from the cotton, 6½ cents, (in the other mills 7 cents,) which, with the cotton, brings the costs to 9½d. per pound for those articles. As to the advantage they have over us, I do not exaggerate when I state it at upwards of 1d. per pound in cotton alone; the freight to the American mills being about half the average freight to England, and their is our duty and other expensis.—In the concern in which I am interested, the extra tax paid, owing to the high price of flour, amounts to a tax of £1,000 a year upon our mills as compared with their mills in America. [Hear.]

The their water-power costs at the highest rate £3 10s. per horse power, while the lowest rate in this country is £12 per horse-power. I have not the smallest doubt, indeed I am prepared to prove, that they can produce coarse domestics, drills, and every thing of that kind, at least 1½d. cheaper than we can. [Hear.] They have beaten us out of the India and Chinese markets; of course they produce for all their consumption, and after a little while, I have little doubt that we shall have them introduced very largely here. [Hear.] The last thing they will do is to attack the enemy in his own camp; but I am quite sure we shall see it by and by; of that I think there can be no doubt. The rate of wages is considerably higher there; but the great obstacle to the rapid spread of production in the American mills is the difficulty of getting more spinners. When they get self-acting mules that difficulty vanishes. We must make up our minds to prepare for the loss of these markets; it is of no use saying, 'I can hold out as long as my neighbor; there is nothing for it but to push the weaker ones to the wall.' That is an idle and selfish way of expression, (to say worse of it) which I regret too many of us have been indulging in. [Hear.] Let us take care that the strong be not also pushed to the wall; because we may depend upon it, that in production, there are stronger countries than we are; and if we are, as a country, the weaker one, we shall all go to the wall together."

SEDUCTION. Professor Wayland in his moral philosophy, portrays the reckless cruelty of the crime of seduction with a pathos and beauty that must move even the cold heart of the hardened libertine. It cannot be read too often; as it is one of the finest gems in the English language.

"Let it be remembered that a female is a moral and accountable being, hasting to the bar of God; that she is made to be the centre of all that is delightful in the domestic relations. That in her very nature she looks up to man as her protector, and loves to confide in his hands her happiness for life; and that she can be ruined only by abusing that confidence proving false to that reliance, and using the very loveliest trait in her character as the instrument of her undoing. And then let us consider the misery into which a loss of virtue must plunge the victim and her friends forever; the worth of the soul, which unless a miracle interpose, must, by the loss of virtue, must be consigned to eternal despair; and I ask, whether in the catalogue of crimes, there is one that more justly merits the deepest damnation of mankind than that which for the momentary gratification of a lawless appetite, will violate all these obligations, outrage all these sympathies, and work out so wide spread and interminable ruin."

Trade of the Valley of the Mississippi.—The downward trade to New Orleans is estimated at \$120,000,000, the upward and return trade at \$100,000,000, which amount is but thirty million less than the value of the entire foreign trade of the United States, export and import, for 1841. In 1842 the amount of navigation on the Mississippi was as follows: 450 steamers, aggregate tonnage 90,000, estimated cost \$7,000,000, employing about 29,000 persons. The amount of freight carried up and down the river annually is estimated about two million of tons. The annual losses on the Mississippi river amount to about \$1,000,000. The annual amount of insurance exceeds the same sum.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes under date of the 26th may:

"The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, old school, yesterday decided to hold their meeting in Louisville, Kentucky. The vote stood: For Louisville, 98 votes; Philadelphia, 47; Cincinnati, 1."

[For the Attala Register.]

#### LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, who departed this life on Monday morning the 12th day of June 1843.

Death put his signet on his lingering frame,—  
And o'er his brow a mortal paleness came;  
With icy fingers, on his pulse he prest,  
And gently still'd the heaving of his breast.

Yet eve has set the holy sabbath sun!  
Yet ere the sanctuary's work was done!  
He in eternity didst take his place,  
And join with those whose fate are said.

Whilst friends stood weeping round his bed,  
And wip'd the death dew from his aching head,  
Angels to all but him unseen, came nigh—  
Withdrew the veil and showed him to eternity!

What though his body slumbers in the tomb,  
May mercy divine dispell its cheerless gloom,  
And point his spirit home beyond the sky,  
To rest with God his immortality. R. S.